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PASHTUN LEADER GREETED ON RETURN FROM INDIA

ID181948 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, the great and beloved leader of the Pashtuns, on arrival today in Kabul received a warm and passionate welcome from the party and government authorities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the citizens of Kabul.

Pacha Khan, after receiving a series of medical examinations and treatment in New Delhi, returned this morning to Kabul from India.

At Kabul international airport, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, secretaries and members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee Politburo; other members of the PDPA Politburo and Central Committee; a number of members of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers; a number of party and government authorities; citizens of Kabul and the Indian ambassador to Kabul, warmly welcomed Pacha Khan.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that when the beloved leader of the Pashtuns came out of the airplane, he was welcomed with bouquets of flowers and flower petals.

The health condition of Pacha Khan is good and satisfactory.

Khan 'Abdol Ghafar Khan, the Pashtun leader, in the course of an interview with the correspondent of PTI of India, considered and assessed the role of the USSR in the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan as valuable. In the course of the interview he recalled that if the USSR had delayed by 3 days the request of the DRA, then the United States and Pakistan, who had established close links with the regime of Amin, would have embarked on aggression against Afghanistan.

The Pashtun leader also recalled that the USSR, as it has reiterated many times, will leave Afghanistan as soon as foreign interference and the threat against the country cease.

Meeting With Karmal

ID201704 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan prime minister, this afternoon went to the residence of Khan Abdol Ghafar Khan, the national and great leader of the Pashtuns, and talked with him regarding topics of mutual interest.

Fayz Mohammad, minister of frontier and tribal affairs, was also present at this meeting.

IRAN BANS ACTIVITIES OF AFGHAN REBEL GROUP

ID211958 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Iran has banned the activities of an Afghan counterrevolutionary organization called Jam'iat-e Eslami inside its territory.

As it is known, this organization was not only embarking on antagonistic activities against the legal government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, but it was acting against the national interests of Iran, too.

The ETTELA'AT and KEYHAN dailies have reported that the Jam'iat-e Eslami has been smuggling firearms and narcotics which have been strictly prohibited by the Iranian (?authorities). A resolute struggle has been going on against narcotics and arms in that country.

As a result of the preliminary [word indistinct] from the leaders and [word indistinct] detained of this organization and an on the spot inspection have shown that this traitorous group had close links with the CIA, the espionage organization of the United States, and Israel, and were carrying out CIA duties. [Word indistinct] at present members of this traitorous and reactionary organization (?have been put by the Iranian security and) [word indistinct] (?authorities) on trial.

It has been also said that in the organization of these activities which have been (?carried out), numerous other counterrevolutionary groups, too, wanted to embark on terrorist activities against Iranian officials, with the help of the CIA, and [words indistinct] railways have been [passage indistinct].

FUNERAL HELD FOR DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER 21 JULY

LD211720 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The late Dr Mohammad Wali Yusofi, acting deputy minister of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, was buried today in the Tapa-e Shohada cemetery.

Present at the funeral ceremony were Dastagir Panjsheri, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo; Gol Dad, minister of higher and vocational education; some deputy ministers of other ministries; the rector of Kabul University; other directors and staff of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, and the family and friends of the late deputy.

ROME PAPER REPORTS ON RIFT BETWEEN AUTHORITIES, YOUTH

LD211455 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Jul 80 p 17

[Carlo Benedetti Kabul dispatch: "Rift Splits the Country"]

[Text] Kabul--"Allah is great": This was the students' massed shout along the avenues between the modern buildings erected with U.S. aid. It was the same shout that echoed amid the wretched scenario of the bazaar in the heart of the old city. "Allah is great" meant then that a war of Islam had begun; it was a slogan that was assuming a real significance, a call to revolt, to mobilization against Babrak Karmal's central government and against the "Russians," portrayed as "infidels" and therefore enemies of Islam.

We discussed these demonstrations and sought admissions, explanations and motives. The forum for the discussion was the operational base of the "union of Afghan youth," an organization that emerged during the first days of what is called the Sawr Revolution. The organization has experienced (and is still experiencing) the traumas of the division of the party (into the Parcham and Khalq factions) and has lost specifically in its loss of cadres at various levels, who have been imprisoned, tortured and killed.

The building which houses the union is not far from the hotel Kabul--a white perimeter wall, like all the houses in the city,a courtyard, Russian flags, posters. One of the posters depicts an emaciated hand trying to crush a peasant: It is the hand of U.S. imperialism and the legend reads "Hands off Afghanistan." Once the residence of the Rezair Shah's son, now it is in the hands of the young people, indeed very young people, who proudly show off their submachineguns.

The spokesman for all of them was union secretary (Biurkan Ghiasi), 32, with many years' exile behind him (some in Italy) as he fled first the monarchy and later Amin. He was keen to start talking at once about the young people's role in "Afghan society today," but the obligatory question was about the February demonstrations.

"Yes, the demonstrations," he said, and we quote verbatim: "They did take place and among other things they created serious problems for us. In any case every revolution has its friends and its enemies. But in the university we were certain that we could hold our positions partly because of the high degree of politicization and preparation of our cadres.... Something failed to work as it should have. The very same split that can still be found among the various strata of society reemerged. Furthermore, the students were infiltrated by representatives of the reactionary forces, individuals linked with the Islamic movements which carry out imperialist propaganda, while others were blackmailed and forced to go into the streets.... In short, there were various reasons and various motivations, not the least of which were the ones connected with religion and traditions...."

[Question] Were they mass demonstrations, then?

[Answer] No, but they were nevertheless demonstrations characterized by the shout of "Allah is great" and therefore with a directly addressed appeal for a holy war in defense of the religion.... Demonstrations on the basis of antigovernment mobilization....

[Question] It has been said in the West that the army received the order to attack the demonstrations but the soldiers refused and that it was therefore party members who shot at the youngsters. Is this true?

[Answer] No, there never was any order to attack the students. This is a piece of false information created by Western propaganda and designed to create difficult conditions within the student world. The fact is that many counterrevolutionaries took advantage of the demonstrations to fire at the youngsters of our union. We had our casualties..., but having said that, I must say with all sincerity that we still have problems among the students. [answer ends]

The situation, it is maintained, is calm now and there are many young people joining the union's ranks and asking to become members of the armed "voluntary militia" designed to carry out patrol functions in the areas around the campus.

But the union's work still remains extremely difficult, especially when one reflects that the vast majority of its members (no figures are known) are students. Therefore its action is limited to the few schools, the few institutes and to what can be termed the stronghold of power, namely the polytechnic, built with Soviet aid and whose students in practice speak Russian and spend training periods in the USSR. As far as the rest are concerned, there are only a few peasants and workers in the union.

Here one can see clearly the alienation between what can be called the country's political apparatus and its real grass roots. For the young Afghani walking through the alleyways of Kabul fingering his Koran prayer beads, these "young men with rifles" are, all in all, an alien body. And one cannot see how this alienation can diminish.

UK CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SOVIET 'ANNEXATION'

LD211419 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Colonisers Move Into Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul--The Soviet Union has dramatically stepped up its take-over of Afghanistan and has embarked on a process of virtual annexation of the country.

During the past five days on a visit to the Afghan capital and surrounding countryside, I have seen evidence that an army of Russian civilians is now moving in to back up the Red Army's military occupation.

The colonisation process--for that is what it amounts to--displays just about total contempt for the West's huffing and puffing over Afghanistan, and also for the limited military success achieved by the Moslem mujahideen resistance movement.

With clear calculated scorn the Kremlin's infusion of its administrators into Afghanistan has reached a peak in the past few days during the run-up period to today's start of the Moscow Olympics.

That the Kremlin is snubbing its nose at the Carter-led West is clearly apparent to the few non-communist travellers who manage to get into Kabul. The complete subjugation of Afghanistan is underway in the view of most of the city.

Driving north out of Kabul towards the Soviet border the other day, I discovered that Russian bulldozers and engineers are at work rapidly converting a two-lane, potholed road into an eight-lane highway all the way to the Soviet border. This is already the principle conduit for the Soviet presence. Nowhere alse in Afghanistan is there even a double-lane highway.

In the past few days, too, a new "Mars" communication satellite has been inaugurated by Soviet authorities. This will enable Afghan television viewers to turn on their sets and tune into Moscow's domestic programmes.

Strategy for Soviet Offensive

LD211445 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Jul 80

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Afghans Prepare for Post-Games Russian Onslaught"]

[Text] Kabul--Both sides in the Afghan conflict are regrouping and reassessing strategy for the widely-expected Soviet offensive after the Moscow Olympics, authoritative sources in Kabul report.

All signs I have found during my last visit to the Afghan capital suggest that the Red Army will be unleashed without restraint once the Olympic "shop window" in Moscow has been dismantled.

Anti-guerrilla units, trained in the battle conditions of Afghanistan, are prepared for the offensive which will be aimed at ending the Muslim guerrilla "mujahideen" insurgency once and for all.

On the insursent side, fighters have been told to hold their fire and regroup so as to meet the expected Russian attack.

Land mines are being scattered over roads and mountain tracks leading to guerrilla strongholds. Bridges and what remains of the communications network are being destroyed.

"Everything is on the side of the invaders-except for the Afghan people. The Russians have the military strength, but we have the people on our side, and we must at least try to hold up any Russian offensive for as long as possible," one guerrilla told me.

The belief of insurgent leaders is that the aim of Soviet tacticians will be to kill as many guerrillas as possible.

If it happens, this will be a major change of Soviet tactics. Despite propaganda to the contrary, the reality is that during the past seven months the Russian forces have hardly extended themselves, and have not sought to kill as they could have done.

The belief in Kabul, however, is that the Russians have no alternative but to adopt a "no holds barred" approach. Analysts believe that the Red Army, with its troops strength of well over 100,000 men, can more than adequately hold the situation.

To fully garrison the country, many more would be needed but to keep both the rebels and what remains of the Afghan Army in check there seems little need for any major increase in the Soviet deployment.

The reality of Soviet strength even now is seen as the greatest contributing factor to the uneasy stability of the regime installed last Dec. 27 and headed by Mr Babrak Karmal.

Despite the overwhelming unpopularity of the regime, most experts believe it unlikely that it will be overthrown, at least not from within. So Mr Karmal, as long as he maintains the Kremlin's confidence, looks reasonably secure--or as secure as any Third World leader ever appears.

The need to crush the "mujhideen" is, nevertheless, considered urgent. For until the insurgency is quelled, Moscow cannot fulfill its ambition to use Afghanistan as a springboard for the advancement of other hegemonistic designs in the region.

The conclusion in Kabul seven months after the invasion remains, more than ever before, that the Soviet attack was offensive rather than defensive: that Afghanistan is but a steppingstone to other potential conquests, presumably Iran and Pakistan.

As part of the overall drive to bring the country to heel, Mr Karmal has, in the past few weeks, embarked on what is in local terms an ambitious plan for reconciliation with dissident opinion.

Last week, for example, he announced that much of the wealth and property confiscated under the previous Hafisollah Amin regime was being restored to its owners.

Cynics claim that what Mr Karmal is giving with one hand he is taking away with another. Be that as it may the fact is that the move is popular.

At the same time he is increasing his campaign to curry favour with the Muslim mullah, the mainstay of the "mujahideen" movement. More mullah than ever before are being sent to Mecca for the holy "hajh" pilgrimage and all at government expense.

DPA: REBEL LEADER DISAPPOINTED IN ISLAMIC AID

LD211256 Hamburg DPA in German 1116 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bonn--The Afghan resistance fighters are disappointed at the absence of material aid from the Islamic world. It was stated to journalists today in Bonn by Jalil Shams, general secretary of the executive committee of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan [IALA]. Shams said that the solidarity expressed by the Islamic states gave only moral assistance to the freedom fighters in their struggle against the Soviet occupation. The resistance leader said: "In concrete terms, nothing of use has come from the Islamic camp."

Shams said that Moscow was working actively to exert its influence in the camp of the Islamic states in order to split these countries in their attitude toward Afghanistan. The Soviet Union had already achieved success in this as the last mild statement by the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference had shown. "But if concrete Western aid is not forthcoming how can the Islamic world, whose opportunities are much more limited, support us?" asked Shams.

The IALA general secretary said that his organization comprised, with the exception of socialist and other left-wing groupings, the majority of all Afghan resistance groups. He put the number of resistance fighter who have fallen since the first installation of a communist government at about half a million.

Up until recently Soviet tactics had met with little success because tanks and bombers could do little against swiftly operating bands of guerrillas. But this had now changed. "Our worst enemy are these damned helicopter gunships," said Shams. "We have no way of dealing with these weapons.

Shams called on the West to step up political pressure on the Soviet Union. "Our struggle is in every way a freedom struggle, a real popular uprising," he said. "The Soviet Union must be made to realize that the world will not let it get away with this aggression." Under the present political circumstances it was certainly difficult for the European countries to send weapons. "But the Soviet Union nevertheless accuses every other state possible of interference even if these countries give only humanitarian aid."

SOVIET TROOPS REPORTEDLY STAGE 'MASSIVE' ATTACKS

PA181742 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 18 (AFP)--Soviet troops in a "massive" ground and air attack have destroyed several villages north of the Afghan capital, Kabul, and killed more than 100 Afghans in four days of heavy fighting that ended late last week, reports reaching rebel sources said here today.

A three-pronged Soviet attack at Sakardara, Farza and Goldara was aimed at preventing the reported infiltration of Afghan freedom fighters inside Kabul, a rebel group, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, added.

Unconfirmed earlier reports had said Muslim rebels were massing around Kabul for a major encounter.

The "unprovoked Soviet offensive", backed by several hundred tanks and armoured vehicles with at least a dozen helicopters, destroyed a number of villages in the northern Parvan Province close to Kabul, according to the latest report. But a Soviet attempt to use chemical gas largely failed because of strong winds, it said.

About 105 Afghans, including 20 Muslim commandoes, were killed in "heavy Soviet bombings," the alliance sources said.

A number of women and children died when housing collapsed in sudden Soviet air raids, and about 40 "innocent civilians" were wounded, they added.

The rebel sources said Afghan freedom fighters continued to engage the Soviet soldiers, who were later joined by Afghan militia. In the ensuing battle they destroyed over a dozen armoured vehicles and killed a large number of Soviet and Afghan troops including a "senior" Soviet army official, the sources added.

The rebels also claimed to have shot down several helicopters in the Goldara clash, "one of the most serious with the Red Army so far."

Besides "indiscriminate bombing," the Soviet troops also used chemical gas, but due to wet weather and fast westerly winds" this largely remained ineffective except that some of the Muslim guerrillas felt "dizzy and drowsy," they said.

The mujahedin, however, left the area because of "severe destruction," and after the Soviet troops withdrew took up their positions again, the alliance said.

Further Report

BK211652 Hong Kong AFP in English 1646 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 21 July (AFP)--Soviet troops resorted to "heavy bombing" in the Khogiani and Shenwar areas of Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province located across [from] this Pakistani border town, Afghan rebel sources said here today.

The Soviet bombing, on the first Friday of Muslim holy month Ramadan, destroyed a number of villages in the province and hundreds of homeless families were on their way to Pakistan, the sources said.

AFGHAN AIRLINES CHAIRMAN REPORTEDLY ASSASSINATED

BK211121 Hong Kong AFP in English 1109 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 21 (AFP)--Mohammed Nader, chairman of the Ariana Afghan Airlines, was assassinated in Kabul last week by anti-Russian rebels, according to unconfirmed reports reaching here today from the Afghan capital.

The reports, which gave no other details of the killing, said the Afghan police rounded up about a dozen Ariana employees from the ground staff at Kabul airport during the weekend on suspicion of involvement in a plot to sabotage the airport.

The Ariana flight from Kabul to New Delhi was canceled on Saturday in the wake of the reports.

The reports added that Russian and Afghan security guards at the airport had been greatly increased following the arrest of the airline staff. No civilian flight, domestic or international, was permitted at the airport on Saturday or Sunday although Russian MiG's and helicopters were seen using the airfield in large numbers both days, according to the reports.

The news of the airline sabotage came in the midst of reports that the Babrak Karmal government had made important changes in the functions of the presidency.

CLERGY ASKED TO FAMILIARIZE PEOPLE WITH SPIRIT OF ISLAM

WA221500 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 11 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kabul, June 11, (BAKHTAR)-Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee], president of RC [Revolution Council] and prime minister of DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] held a meeting with members of the Jam'iat-ul Ulema of Afghanistar (Religious Scholars' Society of Afghanistan) and representatives of Kabul city clergymen at the headquarters of the RC yesterday morning while Deputy Minister Abdul Wahab Safi was also present.

At this meeting, which lasted more than two hours, Babrak Karmal shed ample light on the DRA fundamental principles, the DRA Government policy, the lofty objectives of the Sawr Revolution which during its new phase has been put on its right track in accord with national interests. He also explained how profoundly the government and state observe and respect the principles of Islam saying, as a sacred religion and a scientific and logical approach, Islam will never obstruct development of human society or cause its adherents underdevelopment or misery. It is colonialism and the enemies of Islam, particularly the formidable foe of humanity as a whole, that is the international imperialism led by the U.S. that today teach the Moslem world and Afghanistan lessons in Islam and the love therefor. Doesn't Islam as a sacred religion always preach the gospel of peace and tranquility, fraternity and equality, improving social organisation, the fight against oppression and despotism, ensuring social justice, proper management of economy, progress and advancement in various fields of science and technology in society? Haven't all these clear injunctions been incorporated into the texts of the Koran and Mohammad's saying? We all know that these lofty teachings and immortal concepts are in Islamic holy scriptures. Then while we want peace, fraternity and equality to improve social organisation, cut off the hands of the oppressors, ensure social justice and scientific and technological advancement in various spheres of life, why do our enemies and those of Islam are trying desperately to obstruct the building of our country? Naturally, there exists no reason other than carrying out these fruitful and liberating programmes which pose a grave danger to the interests of world imperialism.

Therefore, they do not refrain from hiring agents to raise a hue and cry, but we do not heed this. We rely on the grace of God and this particular saying of Mohammed that "the best person is he who benefits the people most." So we will be doing our best to ensure the well-being and prosperity of our people.

The general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC and prime minister of DRA asked in another part of his assertions in relation to the recent poisoning of innocent children and students by beastly criminals and the burning and demolition of scientific and cultural centres as well as various schools, whether a scholar could point out a verse in the Koran or a Mohammad's saying or an investiture by a distinguished jurist to prove the legality of such actions? Hasn't Islam asked both male and female Muslims to acquire knowledge as a sacred duty? Shouldn't a Muslim government following this valuable Islamic principle be allowed to prepare the ground in order to achieve this end and implement such plans? Therefore what shall we call such men who are trying to jeopardize these plans? And what would be their punishment? "I could not imagine any human being or any Muslim to report to such acts running counter to all humanitarian and Islamic principles," he declared.

Babrak Karmal added, under the present conditions when "you are witnessing today with your own eyes the vile acts of such elements, you are getting more convinced. Formerly, you heard such and such things happened in such and such provinces. Today, you can see the children in hospitals, treated after poisoning. They have been terrified and from the psychological viewpoints, this will deal the educational institutions a blow and hurt the children's personality during their formative years. This is indeed a great and irreparable damage. Therefore under the present circumstances, the obligations and responsibilities of you religious scholars, the imams and other clergymen become heavier before the individuals and society. You should familiarize your followers with Islamic principles which are, thank God, plentiful, after the daily live prayers and each Friday service. You ought to take the opportunity on other occasions in order to breed in them the real spirit of Islam. Let them know that everybody is welcome to worship as much as he can. Also, the ground has been prepared for everyone to work as hard as he wishes. Efforts are being made day and night to improve the living conditions and ensure the well-being of each individual. Therefore, your followers should know and avoid the repetion of past experience of british colonialists in this country which have resulted only in vast-scale underdevelopment and unemployment. They must be vigilant and alert against the enemy machinations.

Babrak Karmal said at the end of his remarks that he prays to God Almighty to lead such misguided elements to the right path because he considers these misguided compatriots part of the manpower assets and does not wish them killed.

In response to the assertions made by the general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of RC and prime minister of DRA, a few religious scholars and clergymen on behalf of others condemned the criminal and anti-Islamic acts of those misguided people, promising him their cooperation to defend the country and its dignity and honour enlightening the people.

COMMENTARY NOTES SIGNIFICANCE OF SINO-BANGLADESH SUMMIT

BK211606 Dacca Overseas in English 1215 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] President Ziaur Rahman arrived in Beijing this afternoon on a 4-day state visit to China. This was his second visit to Beijing. Apart from the two visits, President Zia and Chairman Hua Guofeng had several occasions to meet and exchange views on international and bilateral issues. The two recent occasions were the funeral services of late Yugoslav President Marshal Tito and late Japanese Premier Ohira. Inclusion of the finance minister and the planning minister in the president's entourage clearly indicates that the bilateral economic issues would get priority in the Zia-Guofeng summit talks.

President Zia, prior to his departure, said that he will have political discussions with the Chinese leaders. Bangladesh-China relations are based on mutual trust and respect of each other's sovereignty. Dacca and Beijing have best of relations.

President Zia's visit to China will be significant in the persepctive of a fast changing political scenario in South Asia. China is one of her closest neighbors. Dacca-Beijing relations started in an unhappy note immediately after the independence of Bangladesh, but took a positive shape after the 7 November 1975 changeover. China has extended financial support to Bangladesh.

It is expected that the Sino-Bangladesh economic cooperation will further expand in the wake of President Zia's visit to China. President Zia will have wide-ranging talks with the Chinese leaders including on matters of international and regional importance. China and Bangladesh share a common view on many international issues. Beijing-Dacca also share similar views on regional issues. Both countries are vocal against hegemony and expansionism. Both China and Bangladesh in various international forums have categorically and unambiguously spoken against the policies of hegemonism and expansionism. They have also been critical of military intervention. Both Bangladesh and China share a common view on noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Many sensitive issues are threatening the world peace and the peace in the region. The Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and the situation in Kampuchea and conflict along the Vietnam-Thailand border have considerably aggravated the political situation in the region. China and Bangladesh have most categorically made known their views on these questions. Both are firmly of the view that no nation has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another country. Such interventions are not desirable and do not promote the cause of peace or help in solving any problem. It is expected that President Zia and Chairman Hua Guofeng will discuss these problems during their summit talks.

President Zia's visit to China becomes important in the perspective stated above. Sino-Bangladesh relations will become closer and cordial following the president's current visit. The cooperation between the two countries will also grow in volume and content

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT--Japan is to provide Bangladesh with about 5 crore taka as secondary grants assistance for the central workshop of the Bangladesh road transport corporation at Jaidevpur under an extended note signed between the two countries in Dacca on 18 July. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Jul 80 BK]

PASHTUN LEADER DEPARTS FOR KABUL 18 JULY

BK181027 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan today left for Kabul after a stay of nearly 4 months for treatment in India. He was seen off at Delhi airport among others by Central Ministers P.V. Narasimha Rao and Zail Singh. Rajiv Gandhi represented the prime minister.

Before boarding the scheduled Indian airlines flight to Kabul, the 92-year old Pashtun leader told newsmen that he intends to come to India again in October to attend a bhoodan [land gift] conference to be convened by Achrya Vinoba Bhave.

TALKS BEGIN WITH SOVIETS ON ACQUISITION OF MIG-23s

BK181017 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 14 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, 13 July (UNI)--India has initiated negotiations with the Soviet Union for the acquisition of the multi-role MiG-23 aircraft as well as its manufacturing technology.

According to reliable sources, the MiG-23 is being sought as a replacement for the obsolete Sukhoi SU-7, HF-24 Marut and Hunter aircraft which constitute the tactical air support squadrons of the Indian Air Force (IAF). The first few MiG-23 squadrons would be formed by outright purchase and the later by the indigenously-produced aircraft.

Indian military experts have already visited the Soviet Union to evaluate the aircraft. The swing-wing MiG-23 is available for various roles but India is choosing the ground attack version called the Mig-23-B for limited operation around the borders. The aircraft is also known as MiG-27.

The sources said the acquisition of the MiG-23 technology would serve the country till the early 1990's by when India's own tactical strike aircraft, built to the designs of Hindustan Aeronautics, Limited (HAL), was expected to be operative. A high-thrust gas turbine engine had already been developed by HAL in this regard.

At present, most of the IAF aircraft had either completed their life cycle or were nearing it, making it imperative that they should be replaced immediately, the sources added.

As HAL was already manufacturing the MiG-21 bis [as published] air superiority fighter, the development of the MiG-23 project would be easy and the setting up of its assembly line cheap. In fact, several components of both the aircraft are common.

Combat aircraft are used for air defense, tactical air support and interdiction.

The sources said that the present IAF concept for the 1980's envisaged that the MiG-21 be used for air defence and air superiority role, MiG-23 for the support of ground troops within 150 km of the borders and the Jaguars for deep strike into the enemy territory (interdiction).

The replacement of old aircraft by the MiG-23 would also mean their standardisation, which would cut the maintenance costs of IAF's defence machine substantially. At present, engineers and technicians have to be trained for various types of aircraft.

According to the military balance published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, India has 34 combat squadrons.

Of these, 14 MiG-21 and five Gnat squadrons are used for air defence and air superiority, three Canberra squadrons for interdiction and the remaining squadrons of Hunters, Maruts and Sukhois for tactical air support of ground troops.

The induction of Jaguar is meant to replace the Canberras and, to some extent, the Hunters in ground attack role. The MiG would take over the tactical support role from other aircraft.

The sources said that once the required number of aircraft were available to the air force, there would be no need for further acquisition, at least till the end of the decade. However, a lot depended on the military perspective in the region.

For the past several years China has been spending ten percent of its gross national product (GNP) on defence, Pakistan over five and India only about three percent.

Most of the present IAF aircraft are based on technology which is 20 to 30 years old. Even the MiG-21 was acquired in early 1960's although it has now been modified substantially to meet India's needs till 1990.

The MiG-23 is much cheaper and is regarded suitable for India.

Its only limitation is its range and that is why the IAF has chosen it for tactical support role near the borders.

PAKISTANI PAPER REPORTS JAGUAR SQUADRON OPERATIONAL

WA221415 Karachi DAWN in English 8 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] New Delhi, July 7 (UNI)--The first squadron of the 'Jaguar' has been formed in the Indian Air Force and has become fully operational.

The fighter aircraft has achieved "full successes" at firing ranges and even newly trained pilots were able to score a bulls eye in boom dropping and gun firing against ground targets, using the Weapons Aiming Computer System (WACS), according to official sources.

The Indian 'Jaguars' have been equipped with a new laser guidance system. The French Air Force, which flies the 'Jaguars', got the system only now.

The laser guidance system in the 'Jaguar' is in two parts. The first is the fire control system, which is built into a pod called ATLIS (Automatic Tracking Laser Illumination System). This pod is carried on the 'Jaguars' centreline pylon and contains a laser designator and a wideangle television camera whose field of view is centred down the line of the laser beam. The assembly is stabilised and held steady regardless of aircraft movement.

The second part of the system consists of the modular laser guidance unit called ariel which is implanted in the nose cone of rockets, missiles or bombs.

The new system is foolproof and very safe for the pilot besides being 100 percent accurate, according to air force sources.

REASONS BEHIND INDIAN STAELLITE LAUNCH EXPLORED

BK220747 Karachi DAWN in English 20 Jul 80 p 7

[Editorial: "An Indian Satellite"]

[Text] By successfully launching a four-stage rocket of its own design to place a satellite into orbit, India has staged a significant technology coup. One would have to resist the temptation of dramatizing this development beyond its actual import. But, the breakthrough is of a striking nature and speaks of India's ambition to achieve a great leap forward in the region of sophisticated technology. Such an achievement by what is, according to widely accepted definition of the term, an under-developed country is not to be taken lightly. Hitherto only the USSR, the United States, France, China and Japan--countries far ahead of India in technological expertise--have managed to place a satellite into orbit. India's success in graduating into this category could not have become possible without years of painstaking research supported by huge resources and an efficient organization. A rocket that has a range of about 5,000 kilometers could not come into being without a strong base that must extend from educational institutions to specialized research laboratories and some branches of sophisticated industry. However, the technological triumph should not be allowed to obscure the political and military aspects of the launching. The main impulse for the development of rocketry has been the urge to acquire a delivery system for deadly weapons of destruction. The peaceful uses have been discovered later.

The 35-kilogram satellite 'Rohini' readily brings to mind the Indian explosion of a nuclear device six years ago. Like that underground explosion in May 1974, the launching of the satellite is pregnant with possibilities of strategic import. For the four-stage, solid-fuelled Indian rocket confirms that India has an intermediate-range ballistic missile (IRBM) capability. The message, in terms of India's military capacity, comes out loud and clear. It is the question of what one has that is important, not what one says one intends to do with it. The crucial question is of actual or potential capability, not of present intent. For it is capability which creates new policy options and counts in terms of equations of power. There are, thus, two aspects to the Indian satellite. One is the technological achievement of which the satellite is an embodiment. Even if India did receive some sort of help from any of its friends in developing the technology, the launching bears testimony to the progress India has achieved in some branches of science and technology. Whether or not the fact of the launching will, in turn, trigger a major advance on the scientific and technological fronts is, however, another matter. The possibility of this happening can easily be exaggerated in an economy whose major sectors are essentially under-developed and are in no position to benefit by the technological feed-back.

Not irrelevant is the fact that India, with its membership of the very exclusive nuclear and satellite club, is overwhelmingly trapped in the mire of poverty and backwardness. Over 46 percent of its 660 million people live on the margin of subsistence or below the poverty line. That India has diverted enormous resources for the acquisition of conventional armaments and nuclear technology, even at the cost of slowing down social and economic development, is instructive. The satellite programme cannot but be viewed in the context of India's prepossession with military power. Indian officials point to such benefits as availability of data on water resources, forest reserves and weather. But such data can be easily had through more advanced satellites now in orbit. The strategic importance of the experiment becomes quite obvious in the perspective of India's frantic military buildup and its vast and expanding armament industry.

In 1974, the Indian explosion was no small matter for Pakistan, coming as it did after the legacy of three wars. In 1980, India is arousing fresh apprehensions by going in for large arms purchases from the Soviet Union. Now comes this dramatic thrust into space. This is not the occasion to shift the focus to India's uneasy equation with its neighbours or its amassing of bloated armaments. But, the satellite does enhance our awareness of living in a very dangerous part of the world.

FRANCE DOUBLES AMOUNT OF AID; DETAILS REPORTED

WA221452 Karachi DAWN in English 5 Jul 80 p 1

[By Yehia Syed]

[Text] Paris, July 4--France has doubled her bilateral aid to Pakistan from the fiscal year 1980-81 to 340 million francs (85 million dollars).

In an agreement signed between Pakistan and France today at the conclusion of 4-day talks, France, keeping in view the special economic situation in Pakistan, has decided to increase her bilateral aid from 170 million francs (42.5 million dollars), to 340 million francs (85 million dollars). This is an increase of just the double on last year's aid given by France which was 170 million francs (42.5 million dollars).

The bilateral agreement was signed by the French Director of Treasury and Economic Assistance and Mr Aftab Ahmed Khan, Secretary, Economic Affairs Division.

Mr Aftab Ahmed Khan told DAWN that out of the total aid of 340 million francs (85 million dollars), 70 million francs are aid for commodity projects and the remaining 270 million francs for development projects.

The average rate of interest which Pakistan would be required to pay over 17 years is 4.6 percent.

A part of the loan has been given on soft terms.

From Paris, Mr Aftab is proceeding to Vienna to attend a 'workshop' meeting of the OPEC, to which individual experts from the developing countries have been invited to attend.

The OPEC 'workshop' meeting will start on July 7 and would continue till July 9.

In the meeting, OPEC would review the world economic situation and try to work out ways and means to help the Third World countries with concessional assistance in the light of the increase in world oil prices.

COMMENTATOR LAMENTS LACK OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROGRESS

BK220459 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 21 Jul 80

[News commentary by A.A. Jamil Zuberi]

[Text] Economic groupings among the developing countries have seldom proved successful. The main reason for the failure is the competitive nature of the economies of these countries.

Almost all of them are the exporters of raw materials and importers of manufactured goods. As a result, the terms of trade also remain unfavorable to them. The prices of their exports keep on falling while their imports become dearer day by day. Beside, the groupings formed by the developed countries to promote their own interests further aggravate the situation and add to the sufferings of the poor nations. Had the developing countries adopted a strategy of development on a complimentary basis, the groupings would have shown better results.

The formation of the Organization of Regional Cooperation for Development--RCD--14 years ago on this day by the three Muslim countries--Turkey, Iran and Pakistan--can be termed as a beginning in that direction. In view of some inhibitions about such an experiment in the beginning, the three countries rather hesitated to take a big leap in that direction. Hence, initially the objectives of the organization were kept limited. However, one of the major objectives of the RCD was the formation and implementation of joint purpose projects. It also aimed at improving infrastructural links like roads, rail, air and sea communications among the three countries. Free movement of goods among these countries was also one of its aims.

Unfortunately, the performance of the organization during the last 14 years has not been as impressive as was expected. Though it succeeded in bringing the people and the business communities of the three countries closer to one another, the objective could not be translated into reality. A number of subsidiary institutions like the RCD chamber of commerce and industry, RCD insurance center, RCD shipping lines, etc. were formed. These institutions went some way in creating a better understanding among the people of the three countries. Some joint industrial ventures were also started and it was expected that in due course of time it would get the momentum and things would move with greater speed.

Four years after its formation, a number of international events took place which had far-reaching implications for the RCD. Iran became a major economic power due to substantial increases in oil prices. The Bangladesh market was lost. Turkey had to develop closer ties with the EEC. All these factors adversely affected the economic links which were developing among these countries. As a result, the pace of implementation of the programs was retarded, the volume of trade among these countries dwindled and the will to cooperate in other fields weakened. Iran later got entangled in the aftereffects of its great revolution.

Despite all these difficulties, the organization is rightly being kept alive by the three member countries. It embraces a contigious landmark which has all the attributes of a natural region. With an area of 1,244,000 square miles and a population of 150 million, there exists great scope for the region to develop in such a way as to compliment each other. The three countries have great economic potential which can be developed for the benefit of their own people and others in Africa and Asia as well.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UK DIES--Pakistan's ambassador to Great Britain, Brig Gen F.R. Khan, retired, was buried in Lahore today with full military honors. He died in London the day before yesterday. Among those who attended were corps commanders and high ranking military and civilian officials, judges, relatives and civilians. Prayers were offered at Islamabad airport when his body was flown in. Prayers were offered by President Ziaul Haq, Sawar Khan, deputy chief of the army, federal ministers and a large number of civilian and military officials. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80 GF]

IMAM RECEIVES COUNCIL OF GUARDIANS MEMBERS

LD212112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Members of the council of guardians which consists of their excellencies religious jurists of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran Rabbani Shirazi, Mahdavi Kani, Mohsen San'ei, 'Abdollah Safi, Ahmad Jahanpour, Gholmreza Reza'ei; and the jurist members of this council Godarz Eftekhar Jahromi, Huseyn Nesarpour Mohammadabadi, Mahdi Hadavi, 'Ali Ara and Mohammad Salehi, were received by Imam Khomeyni at 1800 today.

During this meeting the nation's imam addressing them said: [read by announcer]

You must supervise the assembly's laws, and you must know that under no circumstances should you be lenient in reviewing them. You have to review the laws and make sure they are 100 percent Islamic. Under no circumstances pay attention to those who want to make a so-called small progressive group happy. Fight with these ideas firmly, observe God. Basically the principle which has to be considered is God not the people. Should 100 million people, or all the people of the entire world be on one side and you see that what they say is against the Koran, you should resist and utter God's words even if they revolt against you. Prophets did the same, for example Moses [words indistinct] did he have any people on his side? Thank God, our assembly is an Islamic assembly and it will not ratify un-Islamic laws, but you have the duty to supervise this. Briefly, do not pay attention to the progressive and the affluent classes. God is with us. If my action is for God, God will make us successful.

Then a member of the council of guardians spoke on the question of changing the name of the consultative assembly. The imam said: This is not a change, such a clause has not been ratified, but the assembly only now wishes to choose a name for the consultative assembly and will choose. How many times should I say not to be afraid of these sayings. Those who have now realized that they cannot catagorically deny Islam now want to add an Islamic name to the assembly and then eliminate the Islamic and pursue their own ends.

Stand firmly and do not pay attention to anything but the Koran and Islam.

BANI-SADR GREETS TEHRAN WOMEN'S RIGHTS SEMINAR

LD210912 Tehran PARS in English 1758 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 21, PARS NEWS AGENCY--The seminar on woman's rights in Islam, arranged by the Islamic association of women employees, was inaugurated by the message of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, at the ampitheatre of post office in Tehran yesterday.

The objectives of the Islamic association of women employees were announced as follows:

1. The establishment of an Islamic organization to coordinate the constructive activities of women employees.

2. The expansion of ideological insight and Islamic knowledge.

3. Prevention and revelation of anti-Islamic plots and intrigues in government organisations and campaign against counter-revolutionaries, particularly those who claim to defend the rights of peoples and women.

4. Presentation of constructive proposal in increasing the working output and decreasing slow-downs by executive organs.

5. Active participation in social services and revolutionary necessities of the today's revolutionary society of Iran.

6. Strong support of imam's guidelines and ideological measures carried out by social organisations or groups.

The president's message was read by his press and cultural advisor, Musavi Garmaroudi. The message, praising martyrs of the Iranian Islamic revolution, particularly the women martyrs whose Islamic hejab was their shroud, said: "You have gathered here to praise the high values of women and to study their rights in Islam so far as the cultural dimensions of the Iranian Islamic [words indistinct] not been identified [word indistinct] any victory achieved in its (?political), economic and social dimensions would be insufficient. Nowadays, most of the groups and associations have focused their discussions on the issue of Islamic hejab. But your seminar, indeed, has not limited itself to only this issue and has been named the seminar on women's right in Islam. The importance of women's right in Islam and its overall (?investigation) would need the formation of seminars and making of researches by Islamic clergy so that it could be possible to present the results of such researches as a gift to those who are in thirst of spirituality in the world. Today's bipolar world is exploiting women as means, in the interest of the ruling system. Expansionist regimes, on the other hand, consider them as cheap and humble working forces and change them to propaganda means (?in) marketing more commercial goods. Women, in the course of history, have always been the origin for developments and changes and ignoring this would mean forgetting historical facts. Women can and should, in these significant periods of social development in Iran, be new examples for Western and Eastern women. The esteem and honour of the [words indistinct] today is that she should try to escape any domination...to build a new Iran our women must have a great share. From one hand they can, with their high Islamic culture, diminish our economic dependence on foreigners and do their best for production first, then consumption. On the other hand, Moslem woman can and should, by praising the spiritual values of islam, guarantee the continuation of the revolution and its constant victories, as an active member of the society. Shortly after the revolution, foreigners through their small internal groups have claimed to be defenders of toilers, workers, farmers and oppressed peoples, and recently they have pretended to be defenders of women's freedom. The militant women of our society must prove that they would not receive orders from foreigners and would drive away guardians of foreigners... My sisters, with regard to the present critical situation of the country, must play their genuine role (?in) reviving of the country's economy and intellectuality...it is the time now to get united and by order, work, production, idealism and devotion, instead of self-interest, negativism, consumption and selfishness, lay the foundations of a new Iran.... I wish success for the seminar and for you my [word indistinct].

The seminar would continue till July 24th.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR TO BE SWORN IN 22 JULY

LD211946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] It was announced tonight that tomorrow Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, will take the oath in the Islamic consultative assembly during special ceremonies; and [word indistinct] 1 day after taking the oath, the prime minister will be introduced [to the Majles].

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RECENT COUP ATTEMPT

Proceedings Against Accused

LD212038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the (?third) session of the trial of the plotters and those who were goint to stage a coup d'etat against the Islamic revolution of Iran began this afternoon in the special military tribunal situated in Evin prison. The names of those being tried in this court as follows:

Asadollah 'Ali (?'Alipur Sarbakhte'i), son of Abdol-Rahim, warrant officer, driver of the motorized section in (?Qaddis) barracks.

Jagangir Fateh Piruz, son of Zeynal, a private sector employee, a former army warrant officer.

Karim Afruz, son of Zeinol-Abedin, a captain pilot of fighter planes.

Mohammad (?Yunes Kazemi), son of Jalal, lieutenant pilot in the third base of 32d Battalion.

Ja'far Mazaheria Kashani, son of Mohammad 'Ali, air force technician.

Jahanbakhsh Fatehpur, son of Dowlat, an army NCO from Nowzeh 23d section.

More Arrests

LD212044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the central committee has announced: During the first days of questioning of those who have been arrested in connection with the recent evil conspiracy for a coup d'etat, we discovered that a passenger bus belonging to Iran Peyma company had been used to transport and move some of those involved in the coup d'etat and had played a role in this coup d'etat. Immediately after being informed of this, the officials of the committee started large-scale investigations in order to identify the owner of the bus and its location.

As a result, one of the plotters was arrested in Tehran and two others were arrested in Zahedan with the cooperation of the guards corps.

The spokesman of the central committee added: The bus was taken to Tehran and after the owners of the bus were questioned it became clear that all the documents and papers concerning this coup d'etat had been hidden in this bus. The officials of the central committee are investigating the matter and all the documents will be published during the next few days for the information of the public.

OPEN SESSION OF PARLIAMENT ELECTS MAJLES OFFICIALS

LD211201 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic consultative assembly held an open session today. According to our correspondent, in today's session, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh deputy for Esfahan, who gained 124 votes; Hoffat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Kho'iniha, deputy for [words indistinct]; (Sheykh) ol-Eslami, with 108 out of a total of 204 votes, were elected as assistants to the Majles speaker.

Also in today's session, voting took place for electing the Majles secretaries [monshi], Seyyed Mohammad (Siabakjt), who gained 140 votes; Ahmad Tavakkoli, with 132 votes; Asadollah Bayat, with 122 votes; Morteza (Asqar-Zadeh), with 118 votes; (Sheykh) Hasan Shah-Cheraqi, with 114 votes; and [name indistinct] Amiri, with 96 votes, were elected as secretaries of the Majles.

Also in today's open session of the Majles, Mr (Morteza) Katira'i, with 167 votes; Dr 'Ali Akbar (Velayati), with 150 votes; and 'Ali Reza Yar-Mohammadi, with 145 votes; were elected as the procurement and supply officers [karpardaz] of the Majles.

Also at today's session in the Majles, a proposal was put forward regarding the imam's recent remarks concerning the dispatch of a mission comprising Majles deputies to investigate the conditions at Iran's embassies abroad. A number of representatives made certain suggestions, and it was agreed that the proposal would be appraised, and the Majles would be informed of the conclusion.

At the end of today's open session, the Majles speaker announced that the Majles would reconvene at 0900 tomorrow and that the president. [Passage indistinct]

HABIBI COMMENTS ON COUNCIL SESSION, APPOINTMENTS

LD212015 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1938 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] This afternoon the last meeting of the Council of Ministers met in the presence of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. According to a PARS NEW AGENCY report, at the end of this meeting Dr Habibi told correspondents that tomorrow the president and members of the Council of Ministers will take part in the Majles, and in this session the president will take the oath of office.

He added: In this meeting discussions were held concerning housing, offices of the Ministry of Housing in provinces, and different problems related to the budget and the form of an emergency budget in case such a budget is necessary. It was decided that development projects which exist at the moment should be completed without slowing down their progress.

Dr Habibi said: There was some discussion concerning PARS NEWS AGENCY and increasing the budget of PARS NEWS AGENCY in order to further consolidate the news agency was approved up to 20 million [rials]. He said: The general principles of the budget were discussed and investigated and its lines were delineated. It is clear that various development projects should be continued at the same speed.

Mr Habibi added: After the new government is introduced and even after the prime minister is appointed the present ministers will continue in their posts until new ministers have been appointed.

After tonight's session, replying to the question: How much longer after you take the oath in the Majles will it be before the prime minister is introduced? The president stated: The following day the prime minister will be introducted.

ARDEBILI SAYS JUDICIAL SYSTEM TO BE MODIFIED

LD211922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] In an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY today, Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili, prosecutor general of the country, said: In order to speed up the work of the Ministry of Justice, it is necessary that the present bureaucratic regulations be eliminated and Islamic laws and regulations replace them.

Concerning the method of adjusting the present regulations of the Ministry of Justice to Islamic laws, he said: At the moment a four-man group comprising jurists and judges of the Ministry of Justice are busy reviewing the penal, civil, (?criminal) and [few words indistinct]. Some fundamental changes will soon be made in the Ministry of Justice so that the judicial system can achieve its true meaning.

Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili added: From now on, the religious judges will be appointed by the Supreme Judicial Council. In this connection, a draft proposal is being prepared and it will be announced in the near future.

Concerning the secret trial of those who have been involved in the recent evil plot in the country, the prosecutor general said: This decision was reached with the agreement of the members of the Supreme Judicial Council.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON WORK OF PURGING COMMITTEES

LD212308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau report, the following statement was issued by the purge committee of government departments in the wake of Imam Khomeyni's recent directives on purging ministries and government departments:

In the name of God. If our government is the same as the previous one then we have to mourn this transition. And now we have to inform the consultative assembly that in order to have a firm and faithful and 100 percent Islamic government we should not accept any minister who is like the previous ministers.

Purge committees will follow this route, which they have taken before, as speedily as possible. So far, over 150 purge committees have been established in various departments throughout the country and they have taken major steps in the purging program. However, unfortunately, some senior officials have not only not participated in this movement but have even hindered its progress.

Purge committees have been established in the Energy Ministry, the regional water authority, the Agriculture Ministry, the Iranian industrial development organization, the tobacco company, the rural help organization, general motors, the Road and Transport Ministry, the state railway, the weather forecasting department, civil aviation, the Iranian roads department, ports and shipping, the Finance Ministry, the central insurance agency, Iran Air, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Labor Ministry, the dissolved houses of parliament, Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Red Cross, PARS NEWS AGENCY [word indistinct] naval force, the Housing Ministry and the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone.

AYATOLLAH ESHRAQI DISCUSSES POPULAR DISCONTENT

LD211509 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Jul 80 p 13

[Second part of unnamed correspondent undated interview in Qom with (Khomeyni's son-in-law) Ayatollah Eshraqi: "Frustrated Officials Are Mistakenly taking Aim at the People]

[Text] Qom--In an exclusive interview. His Eminence Ayatollah Shehabeddin Eshraqi has made important remarks concerning the coup d'etat ploy, the various dimensions of the Iranian evolution and also the causes of popular discontent. Part of this interview appeared in our last edition. This is the continuation.

After making the point that the coup d'etat in Iran had failed and that the nation of Iran was filled with love for and faith in Islam and their homeland, Ayatollah Eshraqi said: The age has passed when the noble nation of Iran could be brought to its knees by stage-managed means, by a war of nerves and by false rumors from foreigners and those who worship them.

This Islamic revolution has many dimensions, like islam itself the most important being the spiritual and ideological revolution among Iran's fighting people which has drawn together all the people, young and old, brothers and sisters in a single front and generated a fighting, human morale which seeks to fight what is alien and which is full of magnanimity and young ideas. Against the sea of the cries of faith raised by the nation, the plotters are like drops of foam.

It must be said that we have witnessed discontent with responsible organs of state, which will result in the emergence of dissatisfactions for which the imam will have to ponder a solution; failing this, the causes which lie behind these dissatisfactions will gradually, in some instances drain the people of confidence in the responsible authorities.

Of course, the people have marked out their road, and discontent will result only in certain organs of state stepping down. I shall now indicate some of the reasons for the discontent:

1. Frustration among certain officials is one cause of discontent. I must sadly admit that, while certain officials are revolutionary fighters who spent years during the repression in prison and in the revolutionary trenches, they are free of neither spiritual deficiencies nor moral shortcomings. Such persons are succumbing to frustration and mistakenly taking aim at the people, so causing discontent.

2. While these officials are Islamic and revolutionary, according to my own observations in ministries, some of them regrettably lack any sense of responsibility. Thus, they have not acted in a revolutionary manner and have been responsible for deficiences which result in dissatisfaction.

The National Disease of Wanting To Be Popular

This is gradually becoming an infectious disease affecting certain officials, who are failing to act decisively in the hope of keeping the nation's esteem and affection, since decisive action causes distress to certain groups, and these officials desire above all to be liked. It is a good thing for responsible authorities to learn from the community's imam leadership and the ability to act decisively.

However, as regards the president of the republic, as I said before, it is necessary that under present conditions his approval be sought, just as it is incumbent on him to accept criticism and eliminate certain shortcomings, of which I shall inform him privately.

In reply to the question: "What in your view is the greatest source of popular discontent?" Ayatollah Eshraqi said:

The major cause of popular discontent is the fact that ministry staff are remote from the community. I mean, for example, the fact that at the Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural engineers sit drinking tea and chatting on the 18th floor of the building behind closed doors. Would it not be better for engineers to work among the people and train farmers in modern, mechanized farming methods? For example, the Ministry of National Guidance, which should certainly be a guide to Islam, has not only failed to guide but, by translating the lies of world imperialism, has spread the poisonous, alien propaganda in this country. Of course, it claims that these translations are only sent to the offices of the imam and the president and to the Revolution Council, so that they can be informed as to what foreigners are saying about Iran; but I ask: What need have we for responsible state authorities to be aware of the lies of world-devouring imperialism?

Instead of spending their fat budget on this, would it not be better to publish magazines in English, French, and Arabic for abroad, to inform the people of the world about the Iranian revolution, and thus stop the European and American newspapers' poisonous propaganda?

These and similar issues are causes of discontent to which the community's leader and imam must devise a solution. That he is in fact doing, the responsible officials of state must own up their faults in an honest manner, so that the Iranian nation can continue to support them.

On the subject of the purges, Ayatollah Eshraqi said: Following the proposal by the president of the republic, I was charged by the imam with overseeing conditions in ministries and discovering what is going on in them, and also with investigating what is being done about removing the marks of Satan and purging staff. I accepted the imam's assignment and have been engaged in investigating ministry conditions along with two purge office chiefs who represent the president of the republic, and, God willing, in the future we shall travel to the provinces and the different cities to observe conditions at close hand in the offices of the governors general and city governors and then submit a report on them to the venerable imam.

I hope that these visits and the realization of shortcomings in the general state of the country will have a salutary effect.

As an example, I shall cite one instance: When the imam was in the Mehdi Reza'i hospital, the marks of Satan were quite evident--one of these being in my view the ugly outward appearance of certain women members of staff, whose visual demeanor even near the imam's room was in some cases out of place in a hospital.

However, several days ago, when I visited the hospital with the minister of health and spoke at a meeting with the Islamic society, the doctors, a number of nurses and the representatives of the president, the marks of Satan had, thank God, disappeared, and all the nurses were in Islamic dress and going about their humane duties. I wish to thank these sisters for conforming to the Islamic revolution.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

W. Azarbayjan Weapon Collection

LD211248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the collection of arms and disarmament have been initiated by the units of region 3 of the gendarmerie of West Azarbayjan Province, in the city of Oshnoviyeh and on the Bazargan border, and is still proceeding.

The commander of region 3 of the gendarmerie of West Azarbayjan, confirming this news, said that in Oshnoviyeh, people are going to the gendarmerie garrisons on their own will and handing over their arms. Yesterday, in the region of Bazargan and the city of Oshnoviyeh, 79 weapons were discovered and collected.

Kermanshah Execution

LD211254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Islamic Revolution Court of Kermanshah has found Ahmad (Zarguni), son of Akbar, guilty of corruption of earth and waging war on God and God's prophet, and charged him with armed revolt against the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, participation in subversive activities and blowing up Kamyaran education and training department.

He was sentenced to death and the sentence was carried out at (?2000) last night.

Esfahan Executions

LD211256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Esfahan, by the verdict of the special Islamic Revolution Court for the fight against narcotics, Morteza Tavakkolian, son of Hasan, from Ahvaz but living in Esfahan; Mohsen Havachi, son of Heydar, alias Kermanshahi Mohsen, from Kermanshah living in Esfahan; 'Ali (Kanuni-Nezhad), son of Ebrahim, from--and living in--Esfahan; and Fatollah Saberi, son of Abol Qasem, from--and living in--Homayunshahr [suburb of Esfahan], have been found guilty of corruption on earth and waging war on God and charged with being in possession of and trading in heroin and opium.

After considering the contents of their files and explicit confessions, it sentenced them to death. The sentences were carried out at dawn today.

Also, according to the verdicts of this court, Yadollah (Peymani), son of Gholam Reza; Ya'qub (Divarchi), son of Seyyed Mohammad; and Gholam Hoseyn 'Ali-Shahi, son of Karam 'Ali, were sentenced to life imprisonment charged with trading in opium.

Dezful Execution

GMT211630 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] In accordance with the verdict of the Ahvaz Revolution Court, six persons accused of subversion have been sentenced to death. The sentences of these corrupters on earth were carried out at 1000 today. The following announcement has been issued by the Ahvaz revolution prosecutor's office:

In the name of God. The Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Court was in session on 20 July 1980. It considered the files of the six accused, concluded that they were all guilty of corruption on earth and sentenced them to death. The sentences were carried out at 1000 today. The names of the accused and their crimes are as follows:

1. Shaykh Ya'qub Sa'di, son of Abdolhoseyn, citizen of Dezful, for importing 60 Kalashnikovs and 2 RPG-7's--as confessed by the accused--actively participating in the murder of (Asi Alkafir), making repeated unauthorized crossings between Iran and Iraq and resisting Dezful Revolution Guards while being arrested.

2. (Humush) Dabbagh, son of (Jalush), citizen of Shush for leading terrorist activities connected with a train explosion in the Sardab district of Andimeshk, blowing up three oil pipelines in the Shush district, illegally importing arms into Iran from Iraq and distributing them to counterrevolutionaries, being involved in mischief in the Shush area and illegally crossing the Iraqi border.

3. 'Abbas (Daba't), son of (Hamush), citizen of Shush, for blowing up a train in Sardab station in Andimeshk and for belonging to a terrorist organization.

4. Razi (Royshedi), known as (Helayel),son of Abdollah, resident of (Chananeh) in Shush, for blowing up a train in Sardab station in Andimeshk, acting as a contact between the terrorist organization in Iran and the Iraqi security organization, importing illegal arms from Iraq and illegally crossing the Iraqi border.

5. (Jasem Chanani), son of (Moheysen), resident of (Chananeh) in Shush, for blowing up the oil pipeline at Gavmishabad in Dezful, belonging to a terrorist organization, blowing up both a train in Sardab station and the Shush oil pipelines, importing arms and repeatedly crossing the Iran-Iraq border.

6. Shaykh 'Abdolsaleh Soleymani, son of Saleh, citizen of Shush, for importing illegal arms from Iraq and distributing them to counterrevolutionaries, plotting against the Islamic Republic of Iran, cooperating with Iraqi authorities and illegally crossing the Iraqi border.

Also, Hoveylesh Dabbagh, son of Jalush--who led the operation to blow up a train in Sardab station and actively and directly participated in blowing up three Shush oil pipelines--died nearly 1 1/2 months ago in the Dezful Revolution Guards jail due to physical and psychological illness.

His death was not announced in order to gain time and information leading to the arrest of other members of the terrorist gang. It is now announced that he was a member of this terrorist gang. As mentioned, his crimes were more serious than the others.

Since the files of the accused had been researched and completed, the sentences were carried out in Dezful.

[Signed] Sadeqi, Khuzestan revolution prosecutor

Fars Governor on Problems

GF211730 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Interview granted by governor general of Fars Province to a Shiraz Radio correspondent on 21 July 1980, recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Governor General, you recently visited tribal areas and studied the tribes' problems and difficulties. What is the greatest problem or difficulty being faced by these brothers and sisters and what decisions have you adopted?

[Answer] In the name of God, the Almighty, the compassionate. Undoubtedly, reviewing the problems of the Fars tribes and basically of all tribes living in Iran is a subject to which the government pays special attention. It was for this reason that a higher council of tribal affairs was recently formed in the Interior Ministry. As you know, a coordination committee has been established between the southern provinces, through which the tribes pass, and we nave had a number of meetings to date. My trip was actually an implementation of part of the decisions approved during our joint meetings. Similar visits will be paid to other provinces as well.

The reason behind these visits is to show the tribes that have complaints and say that the government has not yet established a budget for the tribes that they are our brothers and sisters and are no different from the other ranks of Iranian people. Unfortunately, because of the fact that the nature of their lives is such that welfare and economic attention granted them up to now has not been great, the government has decided to gradually overcome these shortcomings with the help of God.

The first result of my trip there was that the tribes are now willing to accept government representatives, representatives of the Islamic Republic among them. I could see that, even without promising them anything, the fact that we went there and spoke with them, met them in their tents and heard each others' problems was extremely welcomed by them. Actually, the government is dutybound--and as a representative of the government in Fars Province, I feel that it is my duty--to help the tribes by granting them welfare, economic and cultural assistance. However, at this point we cannot promise that all the problems that they unfortunately face--because of oppression by the former regime and the nature of their life--can be immediately overcome. But we can at least claim that in Fars Province we consider this to be an extremely important and basic topic. The meeting I had with the imam and the president was purely in connection with tribal problems and so that our valiant and dear tribes can feel that they form a very dear part of the various ranks of Iranian people. The imam has repeatedly ordered, as has the president, that we should assist the tribes in overcoming cultural and economic problems.

The second point is that after seeing the sorrowful state in which the tribes exist, we--all directors general and I--should at least use a different criterion when discussing tribal problems, obviously, after our recent visit we know what this criterion should be.

Similar visits will continue. During a meeting between Interior Ministry and plan organization officials when I was in Tehran recently, all matters discussed were basically centered on tribal problems. We received extremely favorable promises that we will receive a special budget to overcome tribal problems. With God's assistance we will receive this within the next few days. The amount is still not definite, but I believe that it is considerable when compared with the province's general development budget. This will be announced within the next few days.

Undoubtedly, the main problems being faced by the tribes are roads, health, fodder, the health of their animals and their own health. Of course, their own health is of primary importance. There are many pastures on their routes. We will strongly prevent anyone from using these routes for cultivation. The pastures situated on the tribal routes should be used for tribal herds. This assistance is being extended because the tribes actually run one of the nation's largest livestock production units.

A number of assistance programs will be extended in the field of education. This will include the formation of more classes than those existing presently and the formation of cultural and ideological classes within the tribes. In short, I can sum all this up in one sentence. We have decided, with the help of our tribal brothers and sisters, to have a political, economic and cultural presence in the tribes and for the tribes to feel that they are actually under the protective wing of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They should be the ones to discern that no authority but the Islamic Republic of Iran can help them The only authority that should heal all their pains is, again, the Islamic Republic of Iran. Their security should be insured by the Islamic Republic. Their welfare and culture should be insured by the Islamic Republic. I am not the governor general of rural and urban areas only and I hope the tribes will accept that I am their governor general. The gleam in the eyes of the people whom we visited made me feel that they have accepted that we will always protect them as a very dear and honorable strata.

[Question] Mr Governor General, during the meeting you had with President Bani-Sadr, Mr Mir-Salim and other governors general, it was decided that a plan be prepared to overcome the cultural and economic problems of the tribes. Has this plan been prepared? If so, please give us some details.

[Answer] My proposal to Mr Bani-Sadr and the imam was that the governors general of southern Iran who have tribal problems should hold joint meetings, present a plan and have the government provide the budget. If we want to claim that we want to overcome all tribal problems, we will need billions of tumans, not just 10 million, 20 million, or 30 million. The implementation of the plans that had been tendered required billions of tumans. But we decided to grant priority to health, roads, veterinary problems and the provision of fodder and to ask for a budget that we can implement in the current year. They gave us a 100-percent favorable promise, and we will receive a budget for all that we can absorb for the tribes in the current year. Of course, by all I mean all that is within the means of the Islamic Republic and not all that we want to spend without limit. The plans were partly in these four fields. The details are numerous and I cannot go into them because of lack of time. But I am happy to tell you that the proposals I made for the gathering of governors general, the preparation of plans and the government's assistance were all approved. This is why I ask my tribal brothers and sisters to accept me as their governor general as well. Of course, they have accepted me. No one has rejected this to date. However, I want them to accept sincerely the fact that the duty I feel I owe them is a little greater than the duty I feel toward the urban and rural masses, because the injustice inflicted on them was much greater than the injustices to the rural and urban people.

I hope that upon being told of the agreement that has been reached I can give you more details on the plans we have and on the amount of the budget, which--I think--is extremely substantial when compared with the total development budget. God willing, I will talk about these in my next interview. I will try to hold a long interview and discuss the government's view on the tribes and on the implementation of plans that will, God willing, insure the tribes' welfare and culture.

[Question] Mr Governor General, have decisions been made on the housing of tribes? Some of the tribal groups requested housing during your visits. Has a decision been reached?

[Answer] The housing of tribes is not something we can implement unilaterally. Tribal housing should be accepted by the tribes themselves. It is not clear whether all the tribes will respond positively to this thesis. In addition, the housing of tribes will harm the development of animal husbandry. Therefore, when we speak of the welfare, health and economy of the tribes we should also accept the fact that one of the most important livestock production resources in Fars Province is the tribal lifestyle. While helping them in the fields of welfare and economy, we should also try not to weaken this resource. Of course, if the tribes themselves want housing the government will provide the necessary facilities.

Execution of Smugglers

LD211758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report, on the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court investigating narcotic charges, three well-known drug smugglers of Urumiyeh whose names are Abolqasem and Ahmad Mo'einzadeh [words indistinct], the son of 'Ali, were condemned to death, and the verdicts were carried out by the representative of Ayatollah Khalkhali in Urumiyeh.

Weapon Disarming

LD211838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to the report of PARS NEWS AGENCY, the disarming of armed, illegal groups is still being continued by the operations column of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in Qotur region. Jamshid Haqgu, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, announcing this said: So far about 900 weapons have been seized by gendarmerie [word indistinct] in Qotur region. At the same time, public assistance activities are being carried out for the people of the region.

Bani-Sadr Appointment

LD212136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PANA report, by order of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, Mr Parviz Yamini was today appointed presidential envoy in the Province of Zanjan. According to the presidential order he is to help the executive officials in this province to solve problems. At the same time the executive officials in this province have been asked to cooperate with Mr Yamini.

Execution of Saboteurs

LD211820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY report on the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Ahvaz, seven saboteurs were condemned to death. The names of the charges against those condemned are as follows:

Yuqub Sadri, the son of Abdol Hasan, inhabitant of Dezful, on charges of importing 60 Kalashnikov rifles and two [words indistinct], according to his own confession. [Several words indistinct] frequent, unauthorised crossings into Iraq and armed resistance against the Islamic Revolution Guards of Dezful while being arrested.

[Words indistinct] the son of 'Ali on charges of leading subversive operations and blowing up trains in the region of [words indistinct], importing arms into Iran from Iraq, distributing imported arms among counterrevolutionaries and unauthorised crossings into Iraq.

Abbas [name indistinct], the son of [words indistinct], inhabitant of Shush, on charges of cooperation in exploding [words indistinct] railway station and membership of a subversive network.

[Name indistinct], the son of 'Abdullah, inhabitant of [words indistinct], on charges of participation in the exploding of the Andimeshk train, liason between a subversive group within Iran and the Iraqi security organization, importing of unauthorised arms from Iraq and unauthorised crossings into Iraq.

Qassem [name indistinct], the son of Hasan, inhabitant of [word indistinct], on charges of participation in exploding the [words indistinct] Dezful oil pipeline, membership of the subversive group which exploded the [words indistinct] Andimeshk train, importing arms and unauthorised crossings into Iraq.

[Name indistinct], the son of Saleh, inhabitant of Mshush, on charges of importing arms from Iraq and their distribution among counterrevolutionaries, conspiracy against the Islamic Republic of Iran, cooperation with Iraqi elements and unauthorised crossings into Iraq.

[Name indistinct], the son of [name indistinct], on charges of participation in the blowing up of the Andimeshk train station, [several words indistinct] who, as a result of illness [several words indistinct] has died [several words indistinct]. He was a member of the group and charges against him were more serious than the rest. [sentence indistinct]

The verdicts have been carried out in the city of Dezful.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATION REGARDING IRAQ

Border Incidents

LD211515 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Jul 80 p 16

[KEYHAN correspondent exclusive reports "Iran-Iraq Border in Ilam Province Mined by Iranian Forces"]

[Excerpts] Kermanshah--On the second day of the mopping-up operations and the advance towards Nowsud, the villages of Tameh Darreh, Varam, Ravar and Dowab fell to the forces of the Islamic Reputlic after a fierce fight.

In addition, 10 passengers in an Iraqi vehicle on the Ilam border were killed by a mine explosion. Attacks by Iraqi artillery resumed this morning.

According to reports received from the public relations spokesman of the guards command headquarters in Kermanshah, during the mopping-up operation over the past few days in the region of Paveh and Nowsud the insurgents have been losing their positions one after the other; they have relinguished villages previously seized and have retreated. The report also states the following:

"On the second day of the mopping-up operation and the advance towards Nowsud, the forces of the Islamic Republic were able to take over the rural area around Nowsud after a fierce encounter at 2300 hours 2 days ago. In this clash a guard by the name of Ahmad Fattahi was martyred but the Islamic Republic Army suffered no casualties.

The Kermanshah Guards Corps and Muslim refugees from Nowsud distributed two statements in connection with these clashes in which they asked the people of the villages around Nowsud to cooperate as necessary with the border guards and troops.

Mine Explosion

Ilam--An Iraqi Army vehicle which was intending to carry out aggression against Iranian territory has been blown up by a mine, and the 10 passengers killed. The Ilam Islamic Revolution Guards Corps commander informed the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent of this in an interview, during which he said:

"Throughout the border zone of Ilam Province mines have been laid by the brothers of the guards corps in cooperation with the gendarmerie."

The commander also warned compatriots inhabiting the border zone, including herdsmen, and those approaching the border wittingly or unwittingly, to refrain from approaching the border.

The commander also referred to the splendid morale of the Iranian forces, and the weakening morale of the Iraqi forces; he also described the military tactics of the Iraqi mercenary army as "defective," adding:

"Most of the Iraqi troops are not prepared to fight a war with Iran."

Qasr Shirin--After 24 hours of calm, the situation in the border zone in the west of the country has been unsettled since 0500 hours this morning, with outposts at Parviz, Darkhor, and Barar Aziz coming under direct fire from the Iraqi Ba'athist army artillery. In these clashes, the guards corps men stationed at these posts returned the fire, with the support of the army, and the conflict is still in progress (at 0800 hours) with the sound of artillery shelling from both sides audible.

No information has been received as to the likely number of casualties.

Airspace Violation

JN211824 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Last night, two Iraqi fighter planes violated Iranian airspace. One of them attacked the (Naft Shir) observation post while the second [word indistinct] in Mehran's border areas. Iranian ground defenses in the area directed their fire at the two fighter planes and forced them to change course.

The commander of the Islamic revolution guards in Ilam confirmed the news and said that two Iranian Phantom planes pursued the two enemy planes and forced them to flee.

LIAISON OFFICE WITH LIBERATION MOVEMENTS TO CLOSE

LD210928 Tehran PARS in English 0754 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 21, (PARS NEWS AGENCY) Mohammad Akhondi Montazer, in charge of the Foreign Ministry liaison with liberation movements, in an interview with PARS on Saturday announced that the continuation of work in his office was impossible, due to lack of budget and facilities. He said that they had not even been able to convey the voice of these movements to the world describing the objective for the formation of this office. Montazer said that it was due to utilize the former Majles building as the headquarters of the liaison and to provide up more facilities. A plan had also been prepared and submitted to the Revolution Council which unfortunately was not approved, he added.

Referring to Afghan groups and parties, Montazer said that some of these groups were in contact with the United States and were backed by the U.S. Government. In Islamabad, he said, I personally witnessed the contact of some leaders of these groups with Saudi Arabia officials. Of course, there are [word indistinct] people among them who have no dependence, he added. Montazer concluded by saying that the relations of Iran with Palestine were very good.

RADIO IRAN DISCUSSES REVOLUTION GUARDS PURGES

GF211809 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Following the expansion of those pretending to have nationalist feelings in Iran and [words indistinct] and the so-called revolutionary bodies that has increased the reign of terror in the Islamic Republic's regime a hundredfold, and especially with the increased activities of the Neqab organization and its military division, the inefficient managers of the Islamic Republic have carried the crazy wave of purges to the revolution guards. This ridiculous purge, which Khomeyni himself has requested, has resulted in the dismissal of hundreds of so-called revolution guards. [Words indistinct] military and political of the Neqab organization has announced recently with the publication of [words indistinct] that so far during this purge none of their members operating in the revolution guards have been purged. They are carrying out their respective duties assigned to them by the Neqab organization.